Utrum Horum?

TYRANNY,
OR
LIBERTY,
OPPRESSION,
OR
MODERATION.

IN ANSWER

To Dr. *Chamberlayn's* High-Church *Principles*, and the late fallacious *Preface* of Mr. *Chamberlayn*, his *Son*, to the *Present State of England*.

By Guy Miege

With a ſhort and genuine *Account* of *Himſelf*, his *Birth-place*, *Education*, *Travels*, and Uſeful *Works* in *England* for the *Publick*.

Omne Solum Forti Patria eſt.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

GEORGE NEVIL,

Lord ABERGAVENNY.

MY LORD,

THE *Subject of this* WORK *is ſo very Agreeable to* YOUR LORDSHIPS *Steadineſs and Zeal for the Preſent Government, Your Love to Your Country, Your noble Inclination to Peace and Union amongſt us,*

and

and Your Abhorrency from all Disturbers of it, that I dare Presume this Offer of my humble Respects will be favourably Intertained by YOUR LORDSHIP. *You have,* MY LORD, *the Honour of being not only the first* BARON *of* England, *but also the first* Protestant BARON *of Your Name and Family. Since* YOUR LORDSHIP *came to this* Honour *by Right of Inheritance, with a plentiful* Estate *to Support it, You have always shewn Your self a worthy Member of the* HOUSE *of* PEERS, *a true Supporter of the* Prerogative Royal, *but with a due Tenderness for the People's* Liberty. *These are Things,* MY LORD, *so congruous to our Constitution, as must of necessity Indear You both to the* QUEEN *and People; especially at this critical Juncture, when so many Hands are at work to Return us all into former Confusions. May their wicked Designs ever prove Abortive,* HER MAJESTY's *Reign always Glorious, always Triumphant, and Your Life attended with Undisturbed Happiness. I am,*

MY LORD,

YOUR LORDSHIPS,

Most humble, and most obedient Servant,
GUY MIEGE.

Utrum Horum?

TYRANNY,

OR

LIBERTY, *&c.*

TIS the Misfortune of ENGLAND to be always Divided into *Parties*, when nothing but Peace and Union can Secure it from the unhappy Fate of *Diſtractions* at Home, or of *Invaſions* from Abroad. Tis plain, how weary ſome Men are of the preſent Poſture of Affairs, by their mighty Indeavours to work a Change, and bring this Kingdom to a new *Revolution*, like to make us as Miſerable, as we became Happy by the laſt.

In order to which the Party, called the *High Church*, has ſtruggled hitherto very hard for Predominancy. Too much like the *Church* of *Rome*, they cannot live without *Hecatombs*; and as if they had but faint Hopes of *Heaven*, they want to be a Triumphant Church upon *Earth*. Tis plain, in ſhort, what they aim at; Power is the *Thing*, Religion the *Pretence*.

This *Party*, (taken altogether) is an Aggre-

gate Body of *Churchmen* of the old Stamp, but of different Principles, and ſeparate Intereſts. Some for a *Proteſtant* Government, and others for a *Popiſh*; ſome taking the *Oaths* to the preſent Government, others refuſing to do it; yet all agreeing in the Spirit of *Perſecution*, and combined together for the Suppreſſion of *Diſſenters*.

The firſt joyn Communion with the main Body of the *Church*, commonly called the *Low* or *Moderate Church*, and ſeem to differ in nothing from her but her bleſſed Temper of *Moderation*. Of the laſt, being the *Jacobite Party*, ſome will take the *Oaths* in Caſe of Preferment, meerly to ſerve their own Turn; and go to Church (where they ought to pray for the Queen) with a burning Zeal for the King at *S. Germain*. Theſe are indeed *Occaſional Conformiſts*, and *Hypocrites* in the higheſt degree, but connived at by the whole Party. Others more Scrupulous, and following the Dictates of their own Conſciences, (therefore to be lookt upon as Men of ſome Principles) will neither take the *Oaths*, nor go to *Church*, but have their ſeparate Meetings. In which they uſe indeed the *Common Prayers*, but (to my certain Knowlege) do not Pray namely for Queen ANNE; which ſhews their Hearts to be, not at *S. James*'s, but at *S. Germain*. And in the Collect or Prayer for all Conditions of Men, they pray *Particularly for thoſe who are under great Oppreſſion*; by which 'tis preſumed they mean their uneaſy State, till the Coming of their *Meſſiah*.

I take the *Jacobite Party* to be Men of a much deeper Reach, than that Part of the *High Church* which is for a Proteſtant Government; theſe having generally the Character of being *magis calidi quàm callidi*, Men of more Heat than Cunning. I look upon them alſo to be much the ſtronger Party, by the Acceſſion of *Papiſts*, *Atheiſts*, *Deiſts*, and *Libertines*,

Libertines, which crowd in to ſupport them. A pretty Society for our great *Champions* of the *Church*.

No Man is more hearty than I am for the Welfare and Proſperity of the *Church* of *England*. I heartily wiſh, that ſhe may ever flouriſh and triumph over all her Enemies; but not by thoſe odious Methods of *Perſecution*, and ſo inconſiſtent with the Spirit of Chriſtianity, which the *High Church* aims at. Good Works, and exemplary Lives, would conduce much more to the Welfare and Glory of the *Church*, than all the Indeavours they uſe to make the *Church* flouriſh by worldly, revengeful, and unchriſtian Practices.

If theſe Gentlemen were acted by a true Chriſtian Principle, to bring the *Diſſenters* into the Pale of the *Church*, they would uſe Chriſtian Methods that would beſt effect it, and be far more prevalent with them, than Fines and Impriſonments. We have a convincing Proof of it by their *Toleration*, which has brought over to the *Church* a far greater Number of 'em, than ever the *Penal Laws* did. Men do not love to be Scolded, or Dragged out of their Opinions, and *Compelle intrare* is a Church Policy that ſeldom turns to account. *Tuenda eſt Religio*, ſay's an ancient Father of the Church, *non occidendo, ſed moriendo; non ſævitiâ, ſed patientiâ; non ſcelere, ſed fide.* If the *Diſſenters* have their Failings, the *Church* is not Infallible, nor do's ſhe pretend ſo to be. But we are bound, in Chriſtian Charity, to bear with one another.

Our Saviour would have his Diſciples to be Wiſe as *Serpents*, but *Harmleſs as Doves*. Wiſdom is not inconſiſtent with Chriſtian Religion; but it ought to be harmleſs, meek, and innocent, not trampling, or inſulting. Whereas our *High Churchmen* have much the ſame Spirit with that of *James* and *John*, when tranſported *Luke* 9. 55. 56.

with a furious Zeal againſt the *Samaritans*, they would have had them conſumed out of hand with Fire from Heaven. For which thoſe two Diſciples received this ſharp Rebuke from our Saviour, *You know not what Spirit you are of.*

But they pretend, the *Church* is in great Danger from the *Diſſenters*; therefore they muſt look to themſelves, and nothing will ſatisfy them but bringing the *Diſſenters* again under their Laſh. Upon my Peruſal of the late *High Church Memorial* I find theſe very Words, That *the preſent Miniſtry has Amplify'd the Numbers of the* Diſſenters, *and the Danger of diſobliging them*; and in another place, That *the Church cannot only boaſt her ſelf to be a main Branch of the Civil Conſtitution, but alſo the Prop and Support of the whole Frame of Government.* If ſuch be the Strength of the *Church*, and the Weakneſs of the *Diſſenters*, this muſt be by conſequence a groundleſs *panick Fear*, like that of one who ſtarts at his own Shadow. I never could hear yet of a *Lion* afraid of a *Mouſe*. But this Fear is a meer Pretence, *Latet Anguis in Herbâ.*

Tis urged, that if the *Diſſenters* be tolerated and countenanced as they are, they may grow up in Numbers, and at laſt too ſtrong for the *Church*. They may, and they may not. At this uncertain Rate muſt the *High Church* fear to eternity, and keep up their Rancour againſt their *Diſſenting Brethren*, who have hitherto injoy'd their *Toleration* with great Contentedneſs? With it they have been very peaceable and quiet, (*'tis* Matter of Fact) both in the late Reign and this; till the *High Church* gave 'em the Alarm, which naturally prompted them to ſtand upon their Gard, in Defence of their Liberty. But, were this taken away, and the *Penal Laws* revived (to which the *Occaſional Conformity Bill* was a fair Preliminary) I dare not Anſwer in that Caſe for their good Behaviour.

Nature

Nature is ſo apt to Rebel, even againſt Principle, ſay's the Author of the *Memorial.*

I cannot but take notice here, how fickle and unſteady the *High Churchmen* have been in their Principles. Before the Reign of the late King *James,* they cry'd up *Paſſive Obedience* as a heavenly Doctrine; but when they came to be Pinched, they cry'd it down as non-ſenſical. Upon the Revolution, they gave their helping hand to the *Act of Indulgence,* and now they tug very hard to Abrogate it. When the Queen came to the Crown, who but They were Her Majeſties moſt humble, moſt faithful, and moſt obedient Subjects? but ſince they found themſelves diſappointed by Her Chriſtian Principles of Union and Moderation, they ſeem (by the *Memorial*) ready to take up the Cudgels.

Reading the *Marquis* de *Guiſcard's* Character of the Officers of the Troops of *France,* I found it in a great meaſure applicable to the Gentlemen I ſpeak of. *I muſt own, Gentlemen,* ſay's he, *the more I ſtudy to find you out, the leſs I apprehend you. You are paſt all Definition, being a ſtrange and unaccountable Compound of Qualities and Paſſions oppoſite to one another. For I find in you a Loftineſs and Baſeneſs of Mind, Vigour and Sapineneſs, Valour and Cowardiſe, Strength and Weakneſs, Capacity and Incapacity, Fidelity and Treaſon, Wiſdom and Folly, Penetration and Blindneſs of Mind, a noble and a mean Spirit.* Which he makes out in a moſt ingenious manner.

Guiſcard's Memoirs p. 28.

How the two *High Church Parties,* now combined againſt the *Diſſenters,* will agree in their ſeparate Intereſts concerning the *Succeſſion,* is paſt my Underſtanding. But I preſume the Government will decide that Difference, by making good the *Succeſſion* as by Law eſtabliſhed, in ſpite of all Oppoſition.

Mean

Mean while, to Imbroil the Kingdom, they make it their buſineſs to ſound a *Sham Alarm* all over the Nation. The topping Men of 'em leave no Stone unturned to debauch the Inferiour Clergy into a Diſreſpect for the preſent Government, and make 'em preach up the preſent Danger of the *Church*. Being ſenſible of Her Majeſties having withdrawn Her Countenance from 'em for their miſchievous Heat and Paſſion, they ſeem now reſolved to make a quick Diſpatch of the *Diſſenters*, by filling the Nation with Fears and Jalouſies of 'em. *The* Diſſenters *forſooth are Undermining the* Church, *the* Church *viſibly totters* (a meer Viſion!) *and nothing but a ſwinging Act againſt them can keep it ſtanding any longer*. If meant of the *High Church*, I muſt confeſs, the *Diſſenters* owe them no kindneſs, but from the Rules of Chriſtianity, by which we ought to love our Enemies. But, if they mean it of the main Body of the *Church*, I mean the *Moderate Church*, nothing can be more falſe or ridiculous, unleſs the *Diſſenters* were mad. And ſuch they muſt be, ſhould they contrive to pull down that *Church* which ſupports them, to have it tumble over their own Heads.

This puts me in mind of the Notorious *falſe Alarm* in the late Revolution, when the *Iriſh* Troops, the moſt afraid of having their own Throats cut, were given out as *Deſperados*, cutting the Throats of all the *Engliſh* they met with, Men, Women, and Children. And, thô this politick *Alarm* was groundleſs, it took however to Admiration, by *Rowzing the Nature* of all true *Engliſhmen* againſt thoſe pretended deſperate *Iriſh*.

But this *Alarm* about the *Diſſenters*, now the Nation's Eyes are open, is not like to prove ſo Succesful. It may perhaps influence ſome weak, unthinking, and credulous people; but amongſt ſober, thinking Men, it paſſes for a Trick. The *Moderate*

derate Church, ſenſible of the pious Cheat, and finding no Danger but from thoſe very Men who cry it up, thinks it but reaſonable to ſtand by the *Diſſenters*, whoſe Concurrence with the *Church* againſt *Popery* in the Reign of the late King *James* ſaved her (by God's Mercy) from utter Ruin. Tis both an Act of Juſtice and Gratitude, as well as the Effect of a prudent Forecaſt, and ſuch as becomes Men of Senſe and Honour.

For, after all this Buſtle of the *High Church*, there's no apparent Danger of a *Change*, but from Men *Frenchify'd* in their Principles, or profeſſed Enemies to the Proteſtant Religion, and to the Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſhed. That is from *High Church* and *Papiſts*, both of the ſame Spirit, but not (I hope) of the ſame Religion. Thô many of the firſt are too free to own, that they would ſooner turn *Papiſts*, than *Diſſenters*, as if they felt ſome ſecret Impulſes to Popiſh Idolatry. But I look upon it as the Effect of Paſſion, and of that too frequent and unaccountable Antipathy among the neareſt Relations, whoſe Feuds are the moſt Implacable.

The late huffing *Memorial*, ſo generally applauded by that Party, but deſervedly burnt by the Hands of the *Common Hangman*, and fit to be recorded as an eternal Monument of their aſpiring, uneaſy, and turbulent Temper, proves what I ſaid before. So far *Impunity* has extended their *Capacity*, that becauſe the Government has not thought fit to Comply with them, they bid now in a manner Defiance to it. Certainly theſe Gentlemen fancied the Government *Aſleep*, or in a deep *Lethargy*. But then they ſhould have remembred, *Not to Awake a ſleeping Lion.*

Theſe are the Men who, at the critical Juncture of a forein War, when Her Majeſty ſo earneſtly Recommended Peace and Union among Her Subjects,

jects, made it their buſineſs to put the whole Nation into a terrible Ferment. Theſe are the Men by whom the old *Feuds* were revived to a dangerous Criſis, the *Two Houſes* of *Parliament* ſet at Variance, and the *Act* of *Indulgence* Undermined, by the moſt Importunate *Bill* that ever went up from the Commons to the Lords. A *Bill* no leſs than three times ſent up to the Lords, in three ſubſequent Seſſions of Parliament, but as often Rejected by their Lordſhips. To force it upon them, 'twas *Tacked* at laſt to the *Land-Tax Bill*, but (as Providence would have it) the *Tacking Members* fell ſhort in their Attempt. Had they carried it, I tremble at the very Thoughts of the Conſequence of it; which might have gone ſo far as to *Untack* all *Europe*, and have all the Powers of it Swallowed up by that *Inſatiable Gulf*, the *Monarchy* of *France*.

But it is hoped, the preſent Parliament will (in a ſober, healing, and pacifick Temper) ſet all Things right, make up our Breaches, and avoid all Occaſions of Strife and Contention. If not, I heartily wiſh, that Confuſion, Ruin, and Deſtruction, may not be the Conſequence at laſt of our unhappy Diviſions.

To foment which, the *Preſent State of England*, writ by Dr. *Chamberlayn*, has been moſt Inſtrumental; by its conſtant Fondneſs of *High Church* Principles, and Rancour againſt the *Diſſenters*; by raking up old Sores, and making them bleed again; by ſtirring up continually the Fire of Diſſenſion, inſtead of quenching it. Therefore it has been always lookt upon by Sober Men, even of the *Church*, as a *Dangerous Book*, not fit to be Tolerated.

In Oppoſition to which I publiſhed my *New State* ſoon after the Revolution, when *Non-reſiſtance* was hiſſed out of the Land, as well by *Churchmen* as *Diſſenters*

Diſſenters, and a *New Face* of *Things* required a *New State* of *England*. The firſt Impreſſion of which, conſiſting of 2000. Books, came out in 1690. and was Sold in leſs than Six Months. This ſtartled our Adverſaries, who clamoured and ſtormed upon it, as an Incroachment upon their Property. However they did not think fit to bring the Legality of it into queſtion, being very well ſatisfy'd, the Law could make no more of it than *Damnum ſine Injuriâ*, a Damage without Wrong.

But upon Her Majeſties Acceſſion to the Crown, when the *High Church* expected a Change ſutable to their Principles, then the drooping Spirit of the *Preſent State* began to be exalted, and nothing was omitted to Raiſe its Reputation. The Dr. dies, and by his Deceaſe the Care of that *precious Book* devolves upon his Son. Who, in his *Preface* to the laſt Impreſſion of it, indeavours to poſſeſs the World with the great Worth of it; and cry's down my *New State*, as a ſpurious and dangerous Book. In vain was this gone through *Five* large Impreſſions in thirteen Years, the Tide was now turned againſt it, and run ſtrong for the *Preſent State*. Now was the Time to Recover the Reputation of the one, and Sink that of the other. Which Mr. *Chamberlayn*, elevated upon the Proſpect of a Turn, has attempted to do with that Air of Authority, and with that Scorn and Contempt, as uſual where *Moderation* is a Crime, where *Senſe* is wanting, and where *Reaſon* fails.

The Reader, I hope, will be ſo favourable as to allow me here to Vindicate my ſelf from his *Charge*, it being a proper Handle to give Dr. *Chamberlayn* and his Son (and conſequently the whole *Party*) their Due, as Men poſſeſſed with *Arbitrary Principles*, Enemies to *Moderation*, and conſequently to *Peace* and *Union*, otherwiſe than on their own Terms.

Mr. *Chamberlayn* being ſenſible of the general *Prejudice* againſt *Foreiners*, very induſtriouſly expoſes me as one, and conſequently an improper Perſon to write about the *Conſtitution* of *England*. *This Writer*, ſay's he, *by Birth a* Swiſſer, *after he had buſied himſelf laudably enough in Compiling* French *Dictionaries and Grammars, lookt upon himſelf as ſufficiently qualify'd to write a* New State *of* England. And why not, Mr. *Chamberlayn?* if this *Writer* had a ſutable Education, has lived as long in *England* as your ſelf, and made it his buſineſs to Know its Conſtitution. I hope Mr. *Chamberlayn* has more Senſe than to imagine that Knowlege to be a Birth-right, or tranſmitted by Generation. If ſo, *Roger* (the *Obſervator*'s Countryman) wou'd have as good a Claim to it as the greateſt Lawyer, or the niceſt Stateſman.

I own the Knowlege of any *Conſtitution* comes much more eaſy to the Natives than Foreiners, the Natives being bred in it, and learning it more or leſs, as it were by Rote. But to think, that a *Foreiner* can't attain to the perfect Knowlege of a State he was not born in, whatever be his Genius or Application, is ſuch an Infatuation as deſerves to be hiſſed at, and is daily confuted by Experience.

Labor omnia vincit.

Dr. *Heylin* was not born in all Parts of the World, nor was he a great Travellour; yet he is thought by his *Coſmography* to have known the Conſtitution of moſt Countries in the World. If Mr. *Chamberlayn* ſay's, the Dr. attained to that vaſt Knowlege by Reading and Converſation, my Anſwer is, that I uſed the ſame Method in relation to *England*. The *Conſtitution* of the *Seven United Provinces* is perhaps the moſt Intricate of any; and yet both Sr. *Geo. Downing* and Sr. *William Temple* have, by their great

great Induſtry and Application, dived into the Bottom of it, and perhaps out-done the beſt *Dutch* Writer upon that Subject.

If therefore 'tis poſſible for an *Engliſhman* to compaſs the Knowlege of *Forein Conſtitutions*, what ſhould make it impoſſible for *Foreiners* to underſtand the *Engliſh?* It muſt be for one of theſe two Reaſons; either becauſe 'tis wonderful Myſterious beyond all others, or becauſe *Foreiners* are too Thick-ſculled or Dull-pated, to attain to the Knowlege of it. But, far from being Myſterious, I know no *Conſtitution* Plainer or more Uniform than the *Engliſh*, there is nothing of *Algebra* in it. *Ergo* it muſt be, becauſe *Foreiners* want Brains, or Capacity. Which I dare ſay, no well-bred *Engliſhman* will allow of; and if that be Mr. *Chamberlayn*'s Compliment, he will have no Thanks for it, either at Home or Abroad.

His Inſinuation however is very material to induce a Belief of his *Charge* againſt me, expreſſed in theſe Words. *In which New State*, ſay's he, *he has Rifled my Father's Book, and with ſome Inſignificant and Dry Additions of his own has ſet up for an Author. An eaſy and cheap Way to acquire Fame.* Here Mr. *Chamberlayn* do's plainly Contradict himſelf, who having owned ſeveral Works of mine before I writ the *New State*, ſay's immediately after, that in writing of this I ſet up for an *Author*. If he know's how I forfeited my *Authorſhip* before I went upon the *New State*, let him acquaint the World with it, till then I cannot clear him of the Blunder. Tis true, he would have me called a *Writer*, not an *Author*, as if the firſt were a diſgraceful Character, which may paſs for another Blunder. For I find the moſt eminent *Authors* in all Ages called to this day the beſt *Writers* of their reſpective Ages, in which Senſe alſo the *French* uſe their Word *Ecrivain*. Which makes me wonder, Mr. *Chamberlayn*

is no more Thorow-paced than he is in his Mother Tongue.

But, to come to the Point, 'tis a Thing Unaccountable, that of ſo many *Volumes* I have writ, ſome relating to Languages, and others to Geography and Hiſtory (of which laſt Mr. *Chamberlayn* takes not the leaſt Notice, except that Bug-bear to him, the *New State*) this ſhould be the only *Volume* chargeable with Plagiariſm. That I ſhould ſpin out of my Brains Sixteen of 'em, and the *New State of England* alone muſt all come out of his Fathers Stock, except *ſome Inſignificant and Dry Additions of my own.*

To confute this Gentleman, 'tis but obſerving, that all Books conſiſt of Two eſſential (or conſtituent) Parts, viz. the *Matter*, and *Form* or *Method*. If I be guilty of Plagiariſm in the *New State*, it muſt be in the *Matter*; for I hope Mr. *Chamberlayn* will not pretend, that I have alſo Rifled the *Method* of his Father's Book. Had I done it, I ſhould never be Reconciled with my ſelf; the *Preſent State* being ſo Prepoſterous and Immethodical a Piece,

Rudis indigeſtaque Moles,

that I have often wondered how any thing of a clear Head could have the Patience to read it. Tis like a *Ware-houſe*, where all Things are *Sens deſſus deſſous*, in *Engliſh*, Topſy-turvy.

Having thus cleared the *Method*, and conſequently Half the Book, to my ſelf, I come now to the other Half, I mean the *ſubject Matter*. Of which above Three Parts in Four are mine, and the reſt Vary's very much from the *Preſent State*. The very *Deſcription of the Counties of England* (a Thing till of late forein to the Drs. Book) made all along about a fourth Part of mine. The *Liſts*, and abundance of other material *Articles*, which added

two

two fourth Parts more, are all of my own Stock. How can then Mr. *Chamberlayn* make it an *Alter Ego*, a meer Copy of the *Preſent State*?

Tis true, where the Dr. and I run upon certain *Heads*, 'tis impoſſible but we muſt Agree in ſome Things. When I deſcribe *Whitehall*, I call it *Whitehall* as he do's, Knowing no other Name for it; nor can I differ from him in its Situation, *&c.* but where he is in the wrong. When I ſpeak of the *Lord Steward*, 'tis not to be expected I ſhould call him *Chamberlayn*; or when I give an Account of the *Court of Queen's Bench*, that I ſhould call it the *Court of Chancery*. At this Rate indeed, I ſhould have made a fine Work of my *New State*.

Far from having Rifled the *Preſent State*, as Mr. *Chamberlayn* pretends, I have carefully avoided a great many Things it is, and has been ſtuffed with; ſome very *Trifling* or *Rampant*, ſome grievouſly *Erroneous*, and others *Scurrilous* and *Unchriſtian*.

I. *Trifling*. In its long and tedious Enumeration of all kinds of edible *Roots* and *Herbs*; even *Turneps*, *Carrots*, *Radiſhes*, *Parſneps*, *Onions and Garlick*, *Peaſe*, and *Beans* (but without Bacon) *Cabbage*, *Leeks*, and *Parſley*, all unſutable Stuff to ſo noble a Subject, and much below a Dr. of Laws to Cry ſuch Things about the World. And ſo is his large Account of *Engliſh Pears* and *Apples*, *Nuts*, *Plums*, *Cherries*, *Strawberries*, *Currans*, *Gooſe-berries*, &c. A ready Way to Intice all the Boys and Girls of the Neighbouring Countries, to expoſe our Gardens and Orchards to a forein Invaſion, and Indanger our Conſtitution. Tis well, as it happens, that they have enough of thoſe Things at home, and in the South Parts much better than in *England*, becauſe better concocted by the Sun. In ſhort, 'tis in theſe *Significant Juicy* Things the Dr. delighted in, and wherein the *Preſent State* far exceeds the *New*.

In

In Magnis Voluiſſe, in Parvis Potuiſſe, *Sat eſt.*

In ſome of the former Editions he was telling the World, that *the Queen's Maids of Honour muſt be Unmarried.* He might as well have ſaid, that a Man cannot be a Husband, or a Woman a Wife, unleſs he or ſhe be Married. And who is he that do's not know that?

II. *Erroneous*, upon ſeveral Accounts. Particularly *p.* 359. of the laſt Impreſſion, where the Dr. looks upon the dreadful *Fire* of *London* in 1666. as *the Effect of God's Juſt Indignation upon that City*, not for any Sin committed againſt God directly (which do's not appear to be the Drs. chief Concern,) but *for the great Abominations and Impenitency of the Citizens in Abetting and Inſtigating the Shedding of the precious innocent Bloud of God's Anointed, and of their chief Governours in Church and in State.* Here 'tis plain, the Dr. makes all the Citizens Guilty, without any Diſtinction or Exception. All Rogues, Traytors, Rebels, and Regicides; not an honeſt Man, a Royaliſt, or Churchman amongſt them. This is a very ſevere Reflexion. But let us ſoften the Expreſſion, and ſave the Dr. (if we can) by a Figure of *Rhetorick*, in which Art 'tis well known he excelled. I ſuppoſe his Meaning to be, that the greateſt Part of the Citizens were Guilty, by a *Synecdoche Totius pro Parte.* But how will that be made out, when it is plain the City, and indeed the whole Nation were Awed by an Army which carried all before 'em, and brought Things to that unexpected and fatal Extremity? For my part I am apt to think, not one Citizen of Forty was Guilty of the King's Murder. I would therefore adviſe Mr. *Chamberlayn*, next Time the *Preſent State* comes to be Reprinted, to expunge thoſe nauſeous, bitter, and falſe *Reflexions*, as he has done

done ſeveral others, and to improve himſelf in *Trimming*. All in good time, Grace do's not come all at once.

I lookt t'other Day over the 1. Paragraph of *p.* 77. and beg the Favour of him to explain this Piece of Law there quoted by his Father, That *the Life and Member of every Subject is at the Service of the Sovereign*. I hope he do's not mean, that the *Sovereign* of *England* may Quarter his Subjects at will, when, where, and how he pleaſes, and Cleave 'em as we do Logs. Tis as much as the *Grand Seignior*, and the *Czar* of *Moſcovy*, as Abſolute Princes as any are in the World, can pretend to. I tremble when I think of that Interpretation, but there is ſtill more in it. For, if the *King* of *England* be Maſter of the Lives and Limbs of his Subjects, without any Reſtriction, he may by Law Ly with any of his Female Subjects. A very Unchriſtian Doctrine, but moſt Agreeable to *Arbitrary Principles*. If a *Foreiner* may preſume to give his Senſe of this Law, I ſuppoſe it is meant only in caſe of an *Invaſion*; when the Militia, and indeed every good Subject, ought to Appear in Defence of the Crown.

P. 143. the Dr. ſpeaking of the *Privy Council* inſinuates, as if it were within the Province of this Board to Determine Matters touching Land and Rights between Party and Party. Which is directly contrary to *Magna Charta* that ſay's Cap. 24. *No Freeman ſhall be Diſſeized of his Freehold but by the lawful Judgment of his Peers, and by the Law of the Land.* Upon which *Writs* have been grounded, at the Suit of Perſons that have been put to Anſwer to Matters of Freehold at the Council Table. And there is a declarative Act of Parliament made in the Reign of King *Charles I.* which imports, *That neither the King, nor his Privy Council, have, or ought to have, any Juriſdiction, Power, or Authority, by*

Engliſh

Engliſh *Bill, Petition, Articles, Libel, or other Arbitrary Way whatſoever, to examine, or draw into queſtion, determine, or diſpoſe of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods or Chattels of any the Subjects of this Kingdom; but that the ſame ought to be Tried and Determined in the Ordinary Courts of Juſtice, and by the Ordinary Courſe of the Law.*

As to his Aſſertion *Ib.* That *the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament have often tranſmitted Matters of high moment to the King and his Privy Council,* 'tis granted that the Parliament, eſpecially the Commons, to eaſe themſelves in Matters that had a Reſpect to forein Affairs, and which required Secrecy, did ſometimes Refer thoſe Matters to the King and Council. But when they thought fit, they themſelves took 'em under Debate.

P. 144. he ſay's poſitively, That *the King, with the Advice of his Privy Council, doth publiſh Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided they are not contrary to Statute or Common Law.* From which Aſſertion it follow's, the People of *England* are bound by *Proclamation*, even in all Caſes where there is no Law to the contrary; ſo that a *Proclamation* is a Law, provided it do not thwart a former Law. Whereas in the Reign of King *James I.* upon ſeveral Queſtions put to the Judges concerning the force of Royal *Proclamations*, they gave in their Opinion, *That the King could not create any Offence by his* Proclamation, *which was not an Offence before; That no Indictment was ever heard of to run* contra Regiam Proclamationem, *againſt the King's Proclamation; and That, where there is no Law, there is no Tranſgreſſion.*

Laſtly, in ſome of the former Impreſſions he made bold to ſay, *That in Caſes where the publick Peace, Honour, and Profit of the Kingdom may be Indangered for want of ſpeedy Redreſs, there the King, with his Privy Council, uſually makes uſe of an Abſolute Power,*

Power, if need be. This is a bold Aſſertion, upon which the Reader may call to mind the Caſe of *Ship-mony*, and the Act 16. *Caroli I.* Intituled, *An Act for the Declaring Unlawful and Void the late Proceedings touching* Ship-mony, *and for the Vacating all Records and Proceſſes touching the ſame.*

If Mr. *Chamberlayn* would but take my Advice, and in good earneſt ſhake off the old Leven, I would my ſelf contribute my Utmoſt to Improve the *Preſent State*, and could put him in a Way for it. In which I find *p.* 257. of the laſt Edition no leſs than three *Errours*, lying ſnug together within the Compaſs of three Lines; where ſpeaking of the *Independents*, I find theſe very Words. *Sometimes the Laity Adminiſter the Sacraments, and Magiſtrates Adminiſter the Office of Matrimony. They are moſt of 'em Millenaries*, &c. All which I find to be falſe, upon ſtrict Information.

I could bring in a great many more *Writs of Errour* againſt the *Preſent State*, but (not to tire the Reader) ſhall Reſerve 'em for another Opportunity.

III. *Scurrilous*, in its unmanly *Character* of all *Diſſenters*, which ſhew's the Spirit of it, ſo agreeable to *High Church*. Witneſs its *Editions* in the Reign of the late King *Charles*; particularly the *Fifth*, which came out in 1671. Where Dr. *Chamberlayn* jumbles 'em all together, without any Diſtinction, thô never ſo different in their Opinions, (viz. *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, and *Anabaptiſts*, with *Quakers*, *Fifth-Monarchy Men*, *Ranters*, *Adamites*, *Antinomians*, *Sabbatarians*, *Perfectioniſts*, and *Family of Love*, of all which there's ſcarce any left but the five firſt named) and calls 'em all the *Muſhrooms of Chriſtianity*. P. 38. he ſay's, *the State of* England *accounts 'em no other Members than the* Pudenda *of the Nation, and that the Church of* England *do's not look upon them as Sons, but Baſtards, or make*

any account of other Interest in them than a Man makes of those Vermin which breed out of his excrementitious Sweat, or those * Ascarides *which come sometimes in his most uncleanly Parts.* P. 39. he falls foul upon 'em with a Hurricane of scurrilous Language. *There sprung up,* say's he, *of later Years a Sort of People Sowr, Sullen, Suspicious, Querulous, Peevish, Envious, Reserved, Narrow-hearted, Close-fisted, Self-conceited, Ignorant, Stiff-necked, Children of* Belial *(according to the genuine Signification of the Word,) ever prone to despise Dominion, to speak evil of Dignities, to gainsay Order, Rule, and Authority. Who have accounted it their honour to contend with Kings and Governours, and to disquiet the Peace of Kingdoms; whom no Deserts, no Clemency could ever oblige, neither Oaths or Promises bind. Breathing nothing but Sedition and Calumnies against the established Government, Aspiring without measure, Railing without Reason, and making their own wild Fancies the Square and Rule of their Consciences; hating, despising, or disrespecting the Nobility, Gentry, and Superiour Clergy.* P. 44. he compliments them with the Character of *Private, Sullen, Niggardly Non-conformists.*

* *Arse-worms.*

Never was a more defamatory, virulent, and nauseous *Character* than this, none fuller of *Billings-Gate* Rhetorick, but false withall in many Particulars. This is a *Character* κατ' ἐξοχήν, downright Railing with a Vengeance, and without Wit or Mercy. Certainly the Dr. had eaten *Verjuice-Crabs,* when he writ those sowr Lines. And 'tis a Wonder to me how, with such a Stock of *Gall* and *Bitterness,* he could presume to be a true Son of a Church *Innocent, Charitable,* and *Humble,* as he calls it himself.

Vide an sit hæc Tunica Filii tui.

No

No Man could ſay more for *The Shorteſt Way with the Diſſenters*, that is, to have 'em all Deſtroy'd, Root and Branch.

Here the Dr. falſely repreſents 'em as the Excrements and Scum, the *Pudenda*, the *Arſe-worms* of the Nation, the *Baſtards* of the *Church*, an *Ignorant* People, and what not? A very genteel Civilian! When 'tis well Known, thoſe who come neareſt to the *Church* of *England* make a conſiderable Figure among the Gentry themſelves (to go no higher,) and among the beſt Trading Part of the Nation. He calls 'em *Church-Baſtards*, who hold the ſame Faith with her, are of the ſame Conſtitution in Fundamentals, and differ in nothing from her but the Complexion and Features. What Mother would be ſo Cruel and Unnatural as to *Baſtardize* her Children, for ſome Outward Difference only? And for a Brother to call his Brother *Baſtard* for the ſame Reaſon, is abſurd. But why all *Diſſenters* ſhould be called an *Ignorant* People, I know not; unleſs it be becauſe few of 'em are ambitious to Write, and make a Figure in Print. Which would be too ſevere a Reflexion upon Thouſands even of the *Church*, to take all for *Ignoramus*'s that keep their Learning to themſelves.

The Dr. expoſes them moreover as an *Ill-natured*, *Factious*, and *Rebellious People*; when 'tis plain by the Experience of this and the late Reign, that they can live very peaceably under the Shelter of good and wholſom Laws, and a prudent Adminiſtration, and act like *Men* when they are not uſed like *Beaſts*. While *Paſſive Obedience Men* (contrary to their own Principles) daily Inſult the Government, and Vilify the beſt of Biſhops, love *England's* Enemies, hate her Friends, rejoyce at her Misfortunes, and grieve at her Succeſſes; and yet look upon themſelves as the only true Patriots,

and the beſt of Subjects, which is ſomething Unaccountable. In whoſe Judgement the *Diſſenters* on the contrary are the greateſt Enemies to the Conſtitution, and the *Moderate Churchmen* not much better; becauſe as unwilling to ſerve the old MOLOCH of *France*, or the young BAAL of *England*.

In ſhort, the Drs. *Character* of the *Diſſenters* has much in it of the Serpents *Venom*, but little of their *Wiſdom*. For who ever knew Invectives to be a good Perſuaſive, or any Man converted by Calumnies?

But, if we ſearch into the true Cauſes of this Scurrilous *Character*, 'tis like we ſhall find *Self-Intereſt* at the bottom of it. The Dr. writ it firſt, when he thought the Court Party upon the Reſtoration to be full of Reſentment and Indignation againſt them. Which he lookt upon as a fit Opportunity to Prefer himſelf, by fawning upon the Genius of the Times. But when he found himſelf balkt in his Expectations, his furious Zeal relented, he ſmoothed up his Style againſt the *Diſſenters*, and upon the Revolution cut off its *Pudenda*; but ſtill kept a Hole to creep in by his *Arbitrary Principles*, ſuppoſing them to be always agreeable to Princes. So that I may retort upon him his Son's Expreſſion about me, * *The* Dr. *weakly imagined, that this was the Way to make his Court to the then Miniſtry, and that under Pretence of* Unbounded Loyalty *he might teach his* Prince *to Rule without Control.* King *Charles II.* was too clear-ſighted a Prince not to look upon thoſe hot Pretenders to Loyalty as dangerous Subjects, and ſuch as ſought only (not ſo

* Preface. *Mr.* Miege *weakly imagined, that this was the Way to make his Court to the then Miniſtry, and that under Pretence of Juſtifying the late Revolution, he might teach Rebellion without Control.*

ſo much for Conſcience's ſake, as in hopes to Raiſe themſelves upon the Ruin of their Fellow Subjects) to bring him into Trouble. He had his Royal Father's Example before him. He remembred *Laud* and *Strafford*, by whoſe pernicious Counſels the Nation came to be Involved in a Cruel Unnatural War, which proved ſo fatal to that Unfortunate Prince. And whenever he let the *Penal Laws* looſe upon the *Diſſenters*, 'twas only to humour the reſtleſs *High-Church Party*, for he always ſeemed Uneaſy with it. Inſomuch that he ventured once to Diſpenſe with thoſe *Laws*, and put out a *Declaration* for *Liberty of Conſcience*. But, rather than allow the King a *Diſpenſing Power*, which might ſuperſede all Laws, the *Declaration* was made void by the inſuing Parliament. And 'tis obſervable, that ſome of the *Diſſenting Members* did cheerfully concur in it with the *Church Party*, chuſing rather to ly under the Laſh of the *Penal Laws*, than to have *Liberty of Conſcience* againſt Law.

Thus I have proved in a great meaſure the Falſity of Mr. *Chamberlayn's* Charge, as if my *New State* were nothing elſe in a manner but the *Preſent State* Tranſproſed, *with ſome Inſignificant and Dry Additions of my own.* And indeed 'twould look very ſtrange, that two *Writers* on the ſame Subject, diſagreeing ſo much both in their Temper and Principles, ſhould Jump together in all Things, but a few *Additions*. He ſay's himſelf, *I never mentioned his Father, unleſs it were to find fault.* If I found fault, how could the two Books be the ſame? Theſe are ſuch Inconſiſtencies as no *Foreiner's* Genius can Reconcile, let him be never ſo much Naturalized; therefore I leave the Drudgery of it to Mr. *Chamberlayn's* deep Senſe and acute Parts.

Let us ſee next what he means by thoſe *Additions of my own*, which he calls *Dry and Inſignificant*. Is it my *Particular Deſcription of the Counties of England?*

land? What made then the Dr. preſent the World at laſt with ſuch a *Skeleton* and huddled up Account of thoſe *Counties*, as we find in the *Preſent State?*

Is it my *Vindication of the late Revolution*, which has ſo wonderfully Secured this Nation in their Rights and Privileges from Popiſh Uſurpation? Or my *Compendious* (but Comprehenſive) *Hiſtory of the Kings and Queens of* England, from *Egbert* the firſt King thereof to this Time? Which is lookt upon as one of the beſt Branches of my *New State*, and a finer Flower than any in the *Preſent State.*

Is it my particular Account of the QUEEN's *Coronation*, and of the *Glorious Acts* of Her Majeſties Reign, that he brands with the Character of *Inſignificant and Dry Additions of my own?* Or my large *Account* of the *High Court of Parliament*, of the *Courts of London*, the *Engliſh Way of Trying Maleſactors*, that richly Indowed Hoſpital the *Charterhouſe* near *Smithfield*, and many more important *Articles*, which are either paſſed by, or but lightly touched upon in the *Preſent State.*

When all is done, Mr. *Chamberlayn* pretends to Quarrel at the *Subſtance* of my Book, when I am well ſatisfy'd, the *Title* is the chief Thing that has drawn this Storm upom me. Which indeed borders ſo very near upon that of the *Preſent State*, that people are apt to miſtake one Book for the other. If we conſider their Reſemblance in the Title and the Subject Matter, I confeſs they may be lookt upon as two *Brothers* of the ſame Aſpect and Features. But, if narrowly lookt into, they will be found very different, ſpecially in their Temper, Genius, and Conſtitution. And whatever Prerogative an elder Brother may claim by Law, Nature (which has no Regard to human Laws) do's often Qualify the younger beyond the elder.

I come now to Recriminate, and here I muſt beg leave

leave of Mr. *Chamberlayn* to ask him one Queſtion; *viz.* how came his Father to give at laſt *a Particular Deſcription of the Counties of* England, *and to Reform the Method of his Liſts* (according to mine) by placing them together at the End of the Book, which formerly lay Scattered up and down in *Terrâ Incognitâ*, and were in a manner Uſeleſs. Tis plain, he took thoſe two Notions from me; and if he did, I leave the World to judge who is the *Rifler*. Tis true Mr. *Chamberlayn*, as a *True-born Engliſhman*, may claim the Privilege of *Crying Thief* ſirſt, and ſo Save himſelf in the Crowd.

So far I thought fit to Anſwer his Exception againſt me as a *Foreiner*, and his heavy Charge as a *Rifler* of his Father's Book. And now I muſt Retort again and ſay, † *Our Gracious Queen will (it may be hoped) never ſtand in need of* Dr. Chamberlayn's, or his Son's *Inſtructions, to be Taught what* Her Majeſty *has to do.*

„ As I have been repreſented in Print a Man of „ ſeveral Nations, a *Frenchman* by one *Silyſlower*, „ a *German* by *Boyer*, and now a laſt (after above „ Forty Years ſtanding in *England*) miraculouſly „ found out to be a *Swiſſer* by ingenious Mr. *Cham-* „ *berlayn*, the Publick doubtleſs do's expect, I „ ſhould upon this Occaſion give an Account of „ my ſelf, and how I came to ſet up for an *Author* „ in ſo learned a Nation as *England* is. Which I „ ſhall readily gratify the Reader in, before I pro- „ ceed any further with my Antagoniſt.

„ I own that I ow my Birth to *Swiſſerland*, as I „ do in ſome meaſure my Education to *England*. „ What would Mr. *Chamberlayn* conclude from „ thence? *Swiſſerland*, 'tis true, is a Common-wealth;

† Preface. *An* Engliſh *Parliament will (it may be hoped) never ſtand in need of Mr.* Miege's *Inſtructions to be Taught their Duty.*

„ wealth; but has that hindred me from ſpeaking
„ of the Crown of *England* with the greateſt Ho-
„ nour and Reſpect? He may perhaps find fault
„ with my being born in a Proteſtant *Canton*, Re-
„ formed after the *Calvinian* Way; and 'tis pro-
„ bable he would like me better, born in a Po-
„ piſh *Canton*, as the more agreeable of the two to
„ his *Principles*. However he cannot but own my
„ particular Veneration for the true and mode-
„ rate *Church* of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed,
„ which has a charitable Regard for all *Diſſenters*.
„ Whereas the *Author* of the *Preſent State* uſes 'em
„ in a moſt bitter, ſcurrilous and unchriſtian man-
„ ner.

„ To proceed in my Account, my particular
„ Birth-place is *Lauſanne*, a Proteſtant City of the
„ *Laudable* Canton of *Berne*, and the principal
„ Place of a Country called *le Païs de Vaud*. Boun-
„ ded Southward with the Lake *Leman*, common-
„ ly called the *Lake of Geneva*, being about Fifty
„ Miles long, and Twelve broad where broadeſt,
„ parting this Country from *Savoy*, to which it
„ formerly belonged. A plentiful Country for
„ *Paſture*, *Corn*, and *Wine*, *Cattel*, *Fiſh*, *Veniſon*,
„ and *Fowl*, and excellent Sorts of *Fruit*, and wan-
„ ting nothing but the Advantages of *Trade*;
„ which cannot be expected from its Situation,
„ ſo far remote as it is from any Sea.

„ *Lauſanne* ly's North, about half a league from
„ the *Lake*. It ſtands high upon two *Hills*, ten
„ leagues from *Geneva* Eaſtward, bending ſome-
„ what to the North. Tis a moſt ancient City,
„ dignify'd by the *Romans* with the Title of *Eque-*
„ *ſtris*, and in the Popiſh Times a Biſhop's See; gra-
„ ced to this day with a fine *Cathedral*, the *Epiſcopal*
„ *Palace*, a *Caſtle*, and a fair *College*, all in the Upper
„ City, beſides the *Town-Houſe* in the Lower. The
„ *College* particularly is a handſom Building of

free

„ free Stone, one Part of it called the *School*, and „ the other the *Academy*. Wherein are taught „ the learned Languages, *Latin*, *Greek*, and *He-* „ *brew*; and theſe Arts and Sciences, viz. *Rheto-* „ *rick*, *Logick*, *Natural Philoſophy*, *Metaphyſicks*, and „ *Divinity*. For which there are eight *Shool-maſters*, „ and four *Profeſſors*, with a competent and ſettled „ *Allowance* to each from the Government.

„ The *School* alone is divided (beſides the Pub- „ lick *Hall*) into eight ſeveral *Claſſes*, or large and „ fair School-rooms, with a *School-maſter* to each; „ and each *Claſſis* into ſeveral *Forms*, according to „ the different Capacities of its Scholars. Once a „ Year, upon a publick and ſtrict *Examination*, „ there is a general and ſolemn *Promotion* of the „ ableſt Scholars from one *Claſſis* to another, the „ firſt twelve receiving then a *Piece of Silver* „ (Medal like) coined for that purpoſe, with this „ Motto upon it, *Præmium Diligentiæ*.

„ From this *School* ſuch as intend to ſerve the „ *Church* in the Miniſterial Office are preferred to „ the *Academy*, and then called *Students*; where „ they ſtudy firſt *Philoſophy*, and at laſt *Divinity*, „ and perfect themſelves in the Knowlege of *Greek* „ and *Hebrew*. They that are lookt upon as the „ moſt Conſummate in all thoſe Sorts of Learning „ are choſen, upon a very ſtrict Trial, to be *Or-* „ *dained*. A Text is given to each of 'em for a „ ſhort *Trial-Sermon*, to be delivered without „ Book, and *ſecundum Artem*, in 48. Hours. And „ the *Ordination* is performed once or twice a „ Year, in a very decent and ſolemn manner. „ Theſe Things I am the more particular in, be- „ cauſe this Nation is altogether a Stranger to „ 'em.

„ As to the *Government*, the chief Profeſſor, „ called *Rector*, has the Superintendency both over „ the *School* and the *Academy*; and the firſt School-

„ maſter, called the *Principal*, has under him a „ particular Inſpection over the whole *School*. In „ which are commonly reckoned about 500. *Scho-* „ *lars*, and 100. *Students* in the Academy.

„ There is ſuch another *School* and *Academy* at „ *Berne*, the capital City of the Canton. But „ whereas they ſpeak at *Berne*, and a great Way „ about it, a Dialect of the *German* Tongue; *French* „ is the Mother Tongue of *Lauſanne*, and all over „ *le Païs de Vaud*.

„ In the *School* whereof I was carefully bred up, „ and by my diligent Application to Learning I „ got over all the *Claſſes*, and became an *Acade-* „ *miſt* about the Age of Fourteen. Thus I conti- „ nued above Two Years and a half in the Study „ of ſeveral Parts of Philoſophical Learning. Till „ poſſeſſed with a ſtrong Deſire of Improving my „ ſelf by Travelling into forein Parts, I ſet out „ for *England* in *January* 166$^{0}_{1}$ before I was ſeven- „ teen Years of Age, and came near 200. leagues „ from *Lauſanne* to *London*, by the Way of *France*. „ Firſt through the *Franche Comté*, and the Duke- „ dom of *Burgundy*, to *Paris* in the Iſle of *France*, „ and from thence to *Roüen* and *Diepe* in *Nor-* „ *mandy*. At *Diepe* I imbarkt for *England*, and by „ a ſtormy Wind was driven to *Deal* in *Kent*. From „ whence I came up to *London* in *March* 1661. ſome „ Weeks before the *Coronation* of King *Charles II.* „ the extraordinary Solemnity whereof I ſaw with „ great Satisfaction.

„ Not long after the *Coronation* I got into the „ noble Family of the then Earl of *Elgin*, Grand- „ father to the preſent Earl of *Ailesbury*; where „ I improved my Stock of Learning with Mr. *Ed-* „ *ward Bruce*, then much about my Age, and el- „ der Brother to the preſent Earl. Who dying „ two Years after, to the great Affliction of that

Illuſtrious

" Illuſtrious Family, I reſolved to quit that Sta-
" tion, and embrace the next Opportunity of
" Travelling into forein Parts.

" King *Charles* having received Embaſſies from
" moſt Courts of *Europe* upon his Reſtoration,
" particularly from *Moſcovy*, *Sweden*, and *Den-*
" *mark*, His Majeſty was pleaſed to Nominate the
" Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Carliſle*
" (Grandfather to the preſent Earl) with the
" Title of *Embaſſadour Extraordinary*, to Return
" the Honour of thoſe Three Northern Embaſſies.
" This came no ſooner to my ear, but I made an
" Intereſt to be one of His Excellencies Atten-
" dants, and was admitted as *Under-Secretary* in
" *June* 1663. which gave me a further Opportu-
" nity of Improving my ſelf in National Concerns.
" Theſe Embaſſies being performed in the Space
" of 18. Months, I came back into *England* with
" My Lord Embaſſadour about the latter end
" of *January* $166\frac{4}{5}$, having travelled near 2000.
" Leagues (or 6000. Miles) in thoſe three Em-
" baſſies. Viz. 750. *Leagues* by Sea, moſt upon the
" Northern Ocean and the White Sea, to *Arch-*
" *angel* in *Moſcovy*. 250. *Leagues* from thence up
" the River *Duina* to *Vologda*, and 120. *Leagues* in
" Sledges from *Vologda* to *Moſco*, the Capital City
" of *Moſcovy*, where we continued four Months.
" From *Moſco* 250. Leagues more by Land, the
" greateſt Part of it through *Moſcovy*, and the
" reſt through *Livonia* to *Riga*, the chief Place
" thereof under the Crown of *Sweden*. From *Riga*
" we came upon the *Baltick* 100. Leagues to *Stock-*
" *holm*, the Capital City of *Sweden*. And from
" *Stockholm*, upon the ſame Sea, 100. Leagues more
" to *Copenhagen*, the Metropolis of *Denmark*. From
" *Copenhagen* moſt of My Lords Retinue came home
" by Sea in the *Centurion* Man of War; but His

" Excellency, with a few of his Domeſticks (of " which Number I was one) returned *Incognito* by " Land, except ſome ſhort Cuts by Sea. Thus we " travelled about 300. *Leagues*, firſt from *Seland* " to *Funen*, and from thoſe two Iſles to the Con- " tinent of *Holſtein* in *Denmark*. From thence " into *Germany*, paſſing through *Hamburg* and *Bre-* " *men* to *Munſter* in *Weſtphaly*, and ſo to *Cologne* on " the *Rhine*. From *Cologne* to *Cleve*, and from *Cleve* " through *Bruſſels*, &c. in the Low Countries to " *Calais* in *Picardy*, where we Imbarkt for *Dover*. " From *Dover* we came Poſt to *Graveſend*, and from " thence by Water to *London*.

" In *April* 1665. being reſolved to make the " Tour of *France* at my own Charge, in Company " with ſome Friends of mine, we ſet out from " *London* for *Paris*, by the Way of *Calais*. Upon " our Coming to *Paris*, we found the *Plague* was " broke out in *London*, when the *War* was but juſt " begun with the *Dutch*. After ſome ſhort Stay " at *Paris* we went to *Lyons* 100 Leagues off, firſt " by Water as far as *Auxerre*, from *Auxerre* by " Land to *Châlons*, and from *Châlons* on the River " *Saone* to *Lyons*. From *Lyons* we proceeded 32. " Leagues further by Land, through *Geneva*, to " *Lauſanne* my Birth-Place in *Switſerland*; and af- " ter ſome ſtay there, came back again the ſame " Way to *Lyons*. From whence we went 40 Lea- " gues down the *Rhône* to *Beaucaire* in *Languedoc*. " From thence through *Nîmes*, *Montpelier*, and " *Caſtres*, to *Toulouſe*, the chief City of *Languedoc*; " and from *Toulouſe* upon the *Garonne* to *Bourdeaux*, " the Capital of *Guienne*. In which our Progreſs " we learnt, with unſpeakable Grief, the diſmal " Burning of *London* in the Year 1666.

" To Return into *England*, we waited for the " Concluſion of the Peace. Upon which we moved " forward by the Way of *Rochel*, *Poitiers*, *Tours*, *Chartres*,

" *Chartres*, and *Roüen*. From whence we came to " *Diepe*, from *Diepe* by Sea to *Rye* in *Suſſex*, and ſo " by Land to *London* in 1668. having thus made " the Tour of *France*, with an Addition of 2000. " Miles more to my former Travels. Some Years " after I went two *Voyages* from hence into *Hol-* " *land*, and two ſeveral *Journeys* from *London* to " *Newcaſtle* in *Northumberland*, beſides many *Ex-* " *curſions* into other Parts of *England*.

" While I was in *France*, I writ there my *Rela-* " *tion* of My Lord *Carliſle's Embaſſies*, from the " Memoirs I had along with me. Which *Relation* " was firſt Publiſhed here in *Engliſh*, with his Lord- " ſhip's Approbation; and afterwards in *French*, " Twice at *Amſterdam*, and Once at *Paris*. For " which I had ſoon after a very great *Encomium* in " Print, by one of the beſt Pens of *France* at that " Time, the famous *Monſieur Claude*, in his cele- " brated Controverſy with *Monſieur Arnaud*, con- " cerning the *Euchariſt*. This was the firſt Stroke " of my Pen for the Publick, at the Age of 23.

" Afterwards finding this Nation much in want " of a *French Dictionary*, according to the preſent " Uſe of that moſt Refined Language, I attempt- " ted to write one, firſt in *Quarto*. A large Im- " preſſion of which being gone off in few Years, I " went upon a *Great Folio Dictionary* (which took " me up above 3. Years,) and next an *Octavo*. " The *Folio* has been a long time out of Print, ex- " cept in *Monſieur Boyer's Dictionaries*, where I find " it Spirited away; but curiouſly Diſguiſed, and " delicately Trimmed with many fine *Flouriſhes* " of his beau *Gaſcoon* Dialect.

Hos ego Verſiculos feci, tulit alter Honores.

" And the *Octavo* has born eight Impreſſions, " three in *England*, and five in *Holland*.

Incouraged

„ Incouraged by the Succeſs of theſe Books, I „ writ alſo ſeveral *Grammars*, both for the *French* „ and *Engliſh*, one of 'em counterfeited ſeveral „ times in *Holland*. After which I ventured to „ write an *Engliſh Grammar*, all *Engliſh*, for the „ Uſe of the Natives of both Sexes, to know the „ *Grounds* of the *Engliſh* Tongue. A Book highly „ commended, particularly by that great Judge „ of Grammar Learning, the late Dr. *Busby*.

„ From Languages I proceeded upon nobler „ Subjects, and *buſied my ſelf laudably enough* in „ theſe alſo, at leaſt they met with very good „ Intertainment. Viz.

A *New Coſmography*, or Survey of the Whole World, In a ſmall *Octavo*.

The *Preſent State of Denmark*, Dedicated to H. R. H. Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

The *New State of England*, printed Five times in the Space of 13. Years, notwithſtanding the Competition of the Drs. *Preſent State*.

An *Hiſtorical Map of the Monarchs of England*, with their ſeveral *Effigies*, which has been Imitated ſince.

A *Compleat Hiſtory of the late Revolution*, in *Quarto*; of which 1600 Books were Sold in Six Weeks Time.

Miſcellanea, or a choice Collection of Wiſe and Ingenious Sayings of *Princes*, *Philoſophers*, *Stateſmen*, *Courtiers*, and others. In a ſmall *Octavo*.

I alſo compoſed near a fourth Part of *The Great Geographical and Hiſtorical Dictionary*, as publiſhed the firſt Time.

„ In all *Sixteen Volumes*, beſides the *Map*. Which „ is Something more like *an Uſeful Member of the* „ *Commonwealth*, (to uſe Mr. *Chamberlayn*'s Words) „ than a fallacious *Preface* to the *Preſent State of* „ *England*.

Having

Having thus given a genuine Account of my ſelf, and my Works for the Publick, I return to Mr. *Chamberlayn*. The *New State* I writ when I had lived near 30. Years in *England*, which may be thought a ſufficient Time for any one to know its Conſtitution. The *Preſent State* was then out of date, and like an old *Almanack*; nothing in it of King *William* when he reigned, as the laſt Impreſſion but one run moſt upon that King's Reign, while Queen ANNE ſat upon the Throne. So that it was rather the *Paſt*, than the *Preſent State*. And yet the Owners of it made ſuch an Outcry againſt me, for writing the *New State*, as if I had committed a *Burglary*. If they can produce either an Act of Parliament, or a legal Patent from the Crown, excluding all Perſons but Dr. *Chamberlayn*, his *Heirs*, *Executors*, *Adminiſtrators*, or *Aſſignes*, from writing upon this Subject, *porrigo Herbam*, I own my ſelf in the wrong. If not, why ſhould they pretend to make a Monopoly of the *State* of *England*? Tis well known, there is ſcarce any Subject but what has been writ upon; and Authors are now ſo much to ſeek for new Matter, that ſome have been fain to run upon Fictions, to write (amongſt other Things) about *A World in the Moon*, and lately *A Tale of a Tub*. In ſhort, we have nothing left but the Improving Part. If this be not Allowable, the Preſs muſt ſtarve, the Stationers muſt not think to get Eſtates, and farewel Improvement of Learning.

Thô *Plagiariſm* is not allowable, yet I hope an Author may make uſe of Books when he writes, and I appeal in this Caſe to the moſt learned Pens of the Nation. Certainly Dr. *Chamberlayn* did not write his *Preſent State* by Inſpiration, nor altogether out of his own Stock. Far from it, his Book is nothing but Sr. *Tho. Smith's De Republica Anglorum* Diſguiſed, and Inlarged with the help of other

other Books. And the very Title is taken from a *French* Book, called, *L'Etat Preſent de la Cour de France*, which came to light before his *Preſent State*.

The firſt I made uſe of, as the beſt Foundation for my *New State*; and whoever had the Property of that Book had more Right to make an Outcry againſt me, than the Proprietors of the *Preſent State*. But I made Uſe beſides of Twenty other Books relating to this Subject, and pickt out of 'em what Materials I thought moſt proper to my Purpoſe. Which Mr. *Chamberlayn* ought the leaſt to wonder at, who could not ſo much as write a *Preface*, without the help of my *New State*.

Thus it is plain, I found it not *ſo eaſy and cheap a Way to acquire Fame*, as Mr. *Chamberlayn* pretends. *Fame*, empty *Fame*, was my leaſt Temptation to write. I could name a late Author, ſo enamoured with a Book of his writing, that he ordered upon his Death-bed, his Darling to be laid with him in his Coffin. An unexempled Infatuation, and ſo far from my Temper, that (whatever good Opinion the Publick may have of my Works) I could wiſh, they were all buried in eternal Oblivion. For I find them to be like all Children, *a certain Care, and uncertain Comfort*. And, far from making a Parade of 'em, as ſome do, of 17. Volumes writ by me, I can hardly ſhew one.

But, while I live, I muſt Vindicate them againſt all unjuſt *Reflexions*. And as Mr. *Chamberlayn* has Rifled my *New State* to write his *Preface*, ſo I muſt Rifle his *Preface* by way of Repriſal, to clear my ſelf from his *Aſperſions*.

Whoſe *Invidiouſneſs* and *Malignancy* againſt me is manifeſt, particularly in his Indeavours to expoſe me to the Government, 1. as a *Grumbletonian*, 2. as a *Friend* to the Enemies of our Conſtitution.

To

To make out the firſt, he quotes theſe Words of my *Advertiſement* to the Third Impreſſion of my *New State*; viz. *As I am the moſt free from Reſentement, ſo great Care has been taken for near 25. Years I ſerve the Publick with my Pen, that I ſhould not be Tranſported with a Senſe of Gratitude.* Upon which he makes this Comment, That *if I have deſerved no better of the Publick in other Things than I have done in this, I have had no Wrong done me in being Slighted.* I thank him however for his friendly Hint, as if I had done ſome Things that merited a publick Regard.

But I muſt take notice at the ſame time, that he has unfairly concealed the expreſſed Occaſion for my Words; which was to poſſeſs *Foreiners* eſpecially, that I was not any way biaſſed to the *Character* I gave of the *Engliſh*.

If it is my unhappy Fate to be *Slighted* after ſo many uſeful and laborious Works of mine, and his Fortune to be *Preferred* for a few ſtarched Lines, he ought to bleſs Heaven for his ſmiling Providence, and not inſult me (as he do's Unworthily, and Un-Gentleman like) for my Want of that *Favour*, to which I could lay a better Claim than himſelf.

Sic vos non vobis Vellera fertis Oves.

To prove me next a *Friend* to the Enemies of our Conſtitution, he ſay's, That *I have Complimented the Enemies of our Conſtitution ſo far as to make it a Queſtion, whether Thoſe who firſt took up Arms againſt King* Charles I. *were Rebels, or no.* Theſe are my Words *p.* 337. of the fifth Edition, *Whether it was a Rebellion or not in the People of* England *to take up Arms againſt the King, 'twas a notorious Murder to put him to Death*, &c. And this Reaſon I give for it, which I think Invincible; That, *When the People had brought the King back to the Boundaries of the*

Laws, as He was ſtill their Sovereign, *and they his* Subjects, *they were bound to Obey him. Whereas by putting him to Death, the Regicides made themſelves his Sovereign, which was both Illegal and Contradictory. The moſt they could do with ſome Shadow of Reaſon, ſuppoſing the King had Unhinged the Government, was to declare the Government Diſſolved, and in a ſtate of Anarchy. In which State all are Equal, and none can pretend to have a legal Power over another, therefore they could pretend none over the King. And, to Re-ſettle the Government, the whole People of* England *ſhould have had a Hand in it; whereas it was done more like by a Cabal, and an Army which awed the Nation.* In ſhort, my Buſineſs was only to ſpeak to the King's *Murder*, without entering upon a particular Diſcuſſion of thoſe Matters which were previous to it. But Mr. *Chamberlayn*, who has a wonderful Gift to make the Worſt of every Thing, makes of this *a Complimenting the Enemies of our Conſtitution.* I am ſure, no Man of Senſe would take it for a Compliment, to be called a *Regicide*.

To clear my ſelf from this ill-natured *Reflexion*, I do here ſolemnly declare, That as I am for Submitting to the Supream Power in all lawful Things, ſo my Principles are againſt a Precarious Government. If there be any Men for it amongſt us, I look upon them, as well as Arbitrary Men, to be the *Bane* of *Engliſh* Government. For while one ſcrew's it up to an exorbitant and deſtructive Power, the other ſlackens it into an empty and inſignificant Shadow of Royal Authority; both Joulting upon Extreams, for want of keeping a *Medium*, which is the Seat of Virtue.

Dum vitant Stulti Vitia, in contraria currunt.

In ſhort, he only has a true Notion of Government who is for rendering to *God* the Things that are

God's,

God's, to *Caſar* the Things that are *Caſar's*, and to the *People* what is their *native Right*.

From this Principle, ſo agreeable to the *Engliſh Conſtitution*, I hope no Man of Senſe will conclude me to be an *Antimonarch*, becauſe I cannot reliſh *Tyranny*. I am always ſeized with horrour, whenever I look back upon the Reign of King *Charles I.* Tis diſmal to ſee on one ſide the Intolerable Grievances of the People, by the Arbitrary and Illegal Proceedings of a *High-Church Miniſtry*, who made it their buſineſs to run both the King and People upon Extreams. And on the other a Prince of great Virtue, but miſled by evil Counſellors, fall out with his Subjects, and his Subjects with Him, by open Force of Arms. A great Outcry is made againſt the Parliament in 1641. as being the Original Cauſe of thoſe unhappy Troubles. But it is plain to me by the Hiſtory of thoſe Times, that the *Miniſtry*, not *They* gave the firſt Occaſion; and that the Parliament proceeded in a Regular and Parliamentary Way, for the Redreſſing of Grievances. Till, ſome ill Men blowing the Coal, Things grew to that exceſſive Heat, which ſet the Nation in a flame. In ſhort, the Sword was drawn, Moderation baniſhed out of the Land, *England* became a Field of Bloud, and nothing could ſtop the Fury of the prevailing Party. The King loſt his Life, the Kingdom its Conſtitution, and the Government was turned topſy-turvy into various Shapes. Such was the terrible Effect of *Trying Experiments*. And 'tis not long ſince we narrowly eſcaped another dangerous *Trial*, grounded upon a plauſible Pretence of a mighty Concern for the *Church*, but probably calculated for another Intereſt. A *Trial* that was like to return us all into former *Confuſions*, to Kill the *Church* with a meer Shew of Kindneſs, and put all *Europe* into a Convulſion-fit. Now Mr. *Chamberlayn* may ſee what a *Complimenter I am*

of the Enemies of our Conſtitution, ſuch as make it their buſineſs to bring us into Diſtraction.

Who, ſpeaking afterwards of the late *Revolution*, ſhew's himſelf an *Ambodexter*, a *Janus* with two *Faces*, one that looks *Grim* upon 41, and the other *Smiling* upon 88. *Neceſſities*, ſay's he, *ſuch as ours were in* 1688. *will always Juſtify a Nation, if it Accepts of the Aſſiſtance of a forein Prince, who comes to its Relief.* A little before, Taking up Arms againſt King *Charles I.* was downright Rebellion, but againſt King *James II.* 'tis a Thing Juſtifiable. This do's not quadrate very well with that darling and *heavenly* Doctrine of *Paſſive Obedience*. If King *James* went about to Subvert the Government, to bring in Popery and Arbitrary Power, then was the Time for Men of this Principle to make a Trial of their Skill. And why did they not do it? becauſe forſooth they had a *forein Prince*, whoſe *Aſſiſtance* they accepted to Maintain their Rights and Privileges. A very pretty Evaſion. But if the Prince was Invited over, what then Mr. *Chamberlayn?* what Salvo is there for that? Now 'tis plain by the Prince of *Orange's* Declaration, that He came over upon the humble Requeſt, ſtrong Sollicitation, and faithful Aſſurances of great Part of the *Engliſh* Nobility, Prelates, and Gentry, the *High-Church* not excepted; wherein the Generality of the People did viſibly concur. Had King *James* prevailed, no doubt but they had been all lookt upon and treated as *Rebels*, and the *perſonal Aſſiſtance* of the Prince would rather have aggravated, than extenuated their Crime. Nay ſome that pretend now to Juſtify the *Revolution*, as Mr. *Chamberlayn* do's, would perhaps have been as hot againſt them as any.

If it be urged, that the People of 41. were not under ſuch *Neceſſities* as thoſe in 88. I grant they were not in ſo preſent a Danger of *Popery*; thô King

King *Charles* was moſt Indulgent to his Queen, and upon her account a great Favourer of the *Roman Catholick Party*. But, if I don't miſtake, *Liberty* and *Property* were openly Invaded in his Reign. *Liberty*, by two *Arbitrary Courts*, the *Star-Chamber*, and the *High Commiſſion Court*; and *Property*, by Raiſing Mony contrary to Law, without an Act of Parliament.

But ſtill, according to Mr. *Chamberlayn's* Poſition, the People of 41. are left without Excuſe, becauſe *they had not a forein Prince at the head of 'em.* If a forein Prince's Aſſiſtance has the virtue of taking off the *Stain* of *Rebellion*, (which is a little Paradoxical to me) I muſt confeſs, they were very much out, who might eaſily have got one out of *Germany*. But, by the ſtrict Principles of *High-Church Men* (Prince, or no Prince in the Caſe,) both the People of 41. and 88. muſt be downright *Rebels*, and both equally wanted the Grace of *Paſſive Obedience*. So that Mr. *Chamberlayn* ſeems by this not to be quite fixt, till he ſees a little farther, and how the Scale will turn at laſt.

Yet after he has taught us in what Caſes the Prince may be oppoſed, that is, *when the People are under ſuch Neceſſities as we were in* 88, *and have* (to be ſure) a *forein Prince at the head of 'em*, he is for huſhing up thoſe Matters, *the Government being ſettled upon the Prince of* Orange's *Acceptance of the Crown*. As you were, Gentlemen, to blind Obedience again, right or wrong; not a Word more of the *Revolution*, or the Occaſion of it. *Thoſe Things* (ſay's he) *are* Arcana Imperii, *or Myſteries of State, which ought for certain never to be put into the People's Heads; and he that teaches the People to Obey their Governours, not he that inſinuates in what Caſes they may be Oppoſed* (as he do's himſelf) *is the Uſeful Member of the Commonwealth.* This is *Weather-cock* all over, ſometimes Eaſt, and ſometimes Weſt,

Weſt, ſometimes for *Paſſive Obedience*, and ſometimes not. In ſhort, he ſeems now to be abſolutely for it, and (like a *Craw-fiſh*) moves backward.

Naturam expellas furcâ licet, uſque recurret.

If I underſtand him right, 'tis as if he ſhould ſay, Away with that *Revolution* which has ſpoiled my Father's Book, and balkt our high Notions in point of Government; in which the *Church* of *England* and the *Diſſenting Party* ſo fatally Joyned together, and proved Unanimous. Let therefore the *Memory* of it be for ever obliterated, and a *Blank* left for it in Hiſtory.

God forbid but all due Obedience ſhould be paid to our Governours, both in *Church* and *State*. And I am ſo far from being fond of *Rebellion*, that I think (with the *Marquis de Guiſcard*, in his *Memoirs*) nothing but the greateſt Extremities will allow Subjects to ſtand up for their Liberty. But why ſo memorable a Thing as the late *Revolution* ſhould be ſtifled, or kept from the People, as if the Knowlege of it were Inconſiſtent with legal Obedience, is a Thing Unaccountable. For my part, I ſhould rather think it deſerves a Perpetual and Solemn Remembrance, with a due Acknowlegement to God's wonderful Providence in it. And could the native Rights of *Engliſhmen* be concealed from them, they ought not to be kept in Ignorance, for this very Reaſon; that knowing their Happineſs in ſo good a Conſtitution, they may be the more careful to Preſerve it, by living in all due Obedience to their Sovereign.

But Mr. *Chamberlayn* is not of my Sentiment, who having Juſtify'd the *Revolution* in his *Preface*, condemns it at laſt, by a ſtrange Tergiverſation, to eternal Oblivion. After he has plainly told the People what he condemns in others, that is, *in what Caſes*

Caſes the Prince may be Oppoſed, he ſuddenly *Shuts up the Exchequer*, and no Man muſt come by his own. The People may be a Free People, but *Incognito*, that is to ſay, at the Will and Pleaſure of the Prince only. If the Prince go's about to Invade their Rights, 'tis no matter, *Paſſive Obedience* muſt atone for their *Ignorance*. All which ſuits admirably well with his Father's old beloved *Verſe*, ſo often quoted in his *Preſent State*, but cunningly ſet aſide upon the *Revolution*;

Anglica Gens eſt optima flens, & peſſima rideus.

As if the Dr. meant to have this a *Weeping Iſland*, peopled with none but *Heraclitus*'s, and Slaves *à la Mode de France*.

This is juſt the Drift of his Son, who would not have the People acquainted with their Rights or Liberties, leſt when they come to be Invaded, they ſhould preſume to lift up their Hands for the Support of 'em. Tis plain, he is for the old Game again, and for Reviving the dejected Doctrine of *Non-reſiſtance*; that when the Spirit of Oppreſſion ſhall return, he may find all Things eaſy. But what Occaſion is there to Raiſe it up again in a *Queen's* Reign, who aims at nothing but God's Glory, the Good of Mankind, and the Happineſs of her People? A *Queen* who has the Love of all her Subjects, except ſuch as are for *Perſecution*, or for a *Popiſh Succeſſion*.

But, ſhould a Prince come hereafter with a *Rod* of *Iron*, to Reign Arbitrarily, and trample upon the Laws, who (*Rehoboam*-like) would *Chaſtiſe the People with Scorpions*, not excepting Mr. *Chamberlayn* himſelf, how would he like a ſevere Trial of ſuch *Arbitrary Principles?* Let him but remember *Phalaris*, and his *brazen Bull*. Tis an eaſy Thing to talk of *Acute Diſeaſes*, when we are in perfect Health;

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of *Storms*, in Serene Weather; and *bloudy Battels*, over a Glaſs of Claret. And 'tis not long ſince ſome Men of his Principles, feeling what King *James II.* drove at, ſtaggered at their own Doctrine, and preached it down with as fervent Zeal as they had preached it up. So ſtrong is the Law of ſelf Preſervation, ſo Unwilling ſenſible Men are to part with their own Rights, and make an Unnatural Sacrifice of Themſelves and Poſterity to the unbounded Avarice and Ambition of others.

If we may believe the Author of the hectoring *Memorial*, the *High-Church* ſeems again to be Sick of that Doctrine, and ready to diſturb the Government; not for any *Oppreſſion* they ly under, but only becauſe the *Adminiſtration* is not put into their Hands. If they be in good earneſt, as I hope they are not, they may haply cut themſelves Work enough for *Paſſive Obedience*, to anſwer the End of the Law. Their Threatning the Government is a fair Way to it; and it looks very odd, that Men who were (not long ſince) for *Extending* the *Prerogative*, ſhould be all of a ſudden for *Lopping* it, and allow the Queen no *Miniſtry* but what is of their own liking, or devoted to their Intereſt.

I proceed next to Mr. *Chamberlayn's* Conſtitutional Fund. *An Engliſhman*, ſay's he, *has a Conſtitutional Fund of Diſcontent beyond the Inhabitants of moſt forein Nations. And the Wealth of this Kingdom being more equally Diffuſed than in forein Countries, the Common People have more Leiſure Here than they have Abroad, and that Leiſure is often turned to miſchievous Purpoſes.* I thought he had ſpent by this Time all his Venom againſt me, but find he has reſerved a good Doſe for his Fellow-Subjects, enough to Raiſe the Mob about his Ears. With his Two-edged Sword he cuts both *Engliſh* and *Foreiners*, and 'tis well for him that the People (to uſe his Metaphor) have a greater *Fund* of *Moderation*, than himſelf.

I have

I have heard of *Funds* for the *War*, but never till now of *Funds* of *Diſcontent*; and the Word *Conſtitutional* adds a great Weight to it, *a Conſtitutional Fund of Diſcontent.* A ſingular Metaphor, much of the Strain of thoſe uſed of old, when it was ſaid, *I ſhall make the Poſtilion of my Obedience Gallop through the vaſt Fields of your Commands.* But where is now this *Fund* of *Diſcontent*, except amongſt *High-Church* Men? I ſee no Party Uneaſy or Angry but themſelves, the *Fund* of Diſcontent is all their own. For both the *Moderate Churchmen* and *Diſſenters* are highly ſatisfy'd with Her Majeſties Government, particularly with her Wiſe and Chriſtian *Moderation.* Of which the *Curtana*, or pointleſs Sword, one of the *Regalia* at our Kings Coronation, is a perfect Emblem, and without which it were a meer Piece of Pageantry.

„ *Moderation*, ingeniouſly deſcribed, much in „ theſe Words, by a modern Author. How bleſſed, „ how wiſe, how in all Things, Ages, and Circum„ ſtances, beneficial both to Prince and People, is „ the ſublime Quality of *Moderation!* Tis born of „ Heaven, 'tis the Fountain of human Prudence, „ the Delight of Wiſe Men, and the Averſion of „ none but Fools and Mad Men. Tis the Preſerver „ of Societies, the Safety of Families, the Happi„ neſs of Subjects, the Saver of Nations, the Re„ ſtorer of Peace, and the Healer of National, as „ well as Perſonal Breaches. Tis the Eſſence of „ Politicks, the Ornament of Princes, and Wiſdom „ of Stateſmen; the Honour of a Man, the Diſtin„ ction of a Gentleman, and the Glory of a Chri„ ſtian.

„ What is a Prince without Moderation but a „ Tyrant, a Murderer, an Oppreſſor, and Perſe„ cutor? What are without it Stateſmen and pub„ lick Miniſters, but Thieves, Robbers, and Inſul„ ters of Mankind? Military Men, but Bouteſeus,

„ Fire-brands, and Swarms of Locuſts, that devour „ the Creation, and lay waſte the Earth? The „ Clergy, but Church-furies, ſpiritual Bloud-„ hounds, Confounders of Religion, and Diſtur-„ bers of the World? Subjects, but turbulent and „ diſorderly Rebels, breaking the ſacred Band of „ Laws, perverting Juſtice, and overturning the „ Conſtitution they live under?

„ If the Virtue of *Moderation* be wanting in Na-„ tional Councils, no Tongue, no Pen can deſcribe „ the diſmal Effects of it. Inſtead of Union, they „ divide themſelves into Parties, claſhing one a-„ gainſt another, and working themſelves into a „ fatal Heat, Confuſion, and Diſtraction. Inſtead „ of being the Phyſicians of the State, they be-„ come the Plague of it. Far from curing, they „ fix National Diſeaſes; and far from Redreſſing „ Grievances, they Increaſe 'em. Thus, by claſh-„ ing of Intereſts, Property is betray'd, Peace bla-„ ſted, and Religion ruined. In ſhort, all the Con-„ fuſions, Oppreſſions, and National Miſchiefs in „ the World, owe their birth to the Want of this „ healing and heavenly Temper of Moderation. A „ Want which turns Men into Brutes, runs Wick-„ ed Men into all Extreams, makes good Men „ wicked, wiſe Men Fools, and Fools Mad.

As for Mr. *Chamberlayn's* Aſſertion, That *the Wealth of this Kingdom is more equally Diffuſed than in forein Countries*, 'tis granted as to thoſe Countries who live under a ſlaviſh Government; but not ſo in other Parts, particularly *Holland* and *Swiſſerland*. In *Holland* no Beggar is to be ſeen in the Streets, and in *Swiſſerland* but few, moſt people having ſomething of an Eſtate (more or leſs) to live upon. Whereas in *England* many have Thouſands of Pounds yearly coming in, and Thouſands nothing but what comes from Hand to Mouth; the Wealth of this Kingdom being chiefly lodged amongſt the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, and the moſt

moſt eminent *Divines*, *Lawyers*, *Phyſicians*, *Merchants*, *Tradeſmen*, and *Yeomen*. Tis true the People of *England*, having a plentiful Country, with the Advantage of Trade, and a mild Government, are generally better to paſs, and live more liberally than moſt other Nations. But, I ſhould be very loth to paſs this Cenſure upon 'em, that *what Leiſure they have is often turned to miſchievous Purpoſes*, by which Mr. *Chamberlayn* ſeems to mean *Seditious Purpoſes*. Tis well known, that in ſuch Caſes the Common People are but the Tools of Men above their Sphere of Activity; and theſe are the Men that imploy their *Leiſure* to work 'em firſt into Diſcontent, and next into Sedition. Thus it is plain, Mr. *Chamberlayn* has miſtaken this Point, as he has many others, in a very great meaſure. But 'tis not to be wondred at, he ſhould fall thus ſhort in the knowlege of forein Countries, who has Travelled ſo little.

After theſe *Reflexions* upon the Drs. *Preſent State*, and his *Preface-writer*, who can be ſo fond of that Book, as to make a perfect *Collection* of all its 20. *Editions? Old Editions of the* Preſent State *are ſo far from being Deſpiſable*, ſay's Mr. *Chamberlayn* in his ſtarched Preface, *that Time makes 'em great Curioſities. For Inquiſitive Men can make great Uſe of ſuch View of Alterations which have hapned in* England, *as all the perfect Collections of the* 20. *Editions of this Work could afford*, &c. The Meaning of which in ſhort is, as one may eaſily gueſs, that there are ſome *Slug-Books* of thoſe Editions left behind, to be diſpoſed of (for the benefit of the Owners) amongſt *Inquiſitive Men*, that love to read old Almanacks. And yet this Book has had the fortune all along to be the Darling of a famous *Univerſity*, which (all Things conſidered) is not to be wondred at.

face,

Thus is fairly anſwered Mr. *Chamberlayn's* Preface, and moſt of it ſifted into *Bran.* If I have been ſomething Sharp, he may thank himſelf for it; Who, had he writ his *Preface* with any thing of a *Decorum*, would have met with a ſutable Return, and the *Preſent State* might have hereafter fared the better for it. But by his great Indeavours to make me both Odious and Contemptible, he has driven me to the Neceſſity of doing Juſtice to my ſelf, and Vindicating my Reputation; which I found could not be done effectually without ſpeaking *Plain Engliſh*, and expoſing both the Book and its Abettor.

To conclude, I own and declare my ſelf a true Member of the *Church* of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed; but not a VESUVIAN, as ſome of our Zealots are, all Fire and Brimſtone, as if come out of flaming Mount *Ætna*, or * *Veſuvius*, not far diſtant from *Rome.* I own alſo, and declare my ſelf a faithful Subject of the QUEEN, under whoſe Protection I live; and wiſh Her Majeſty all the Bleſſings of a long, happy, and glorious Reign; that She may ever be the Delight of Her Friends, and a Terrour to Her Enemies, Flouriſh in Peace, and Triumph in War. Which is more than the ſtouteſt *Non-reſiſtance* Man for the late King *James*, or the pretended *Prince* of *Wales*, can do with an upright heart. I further declare, that none could be a greater Admirer of the *Engliſh Conſtitution* than my ſelf, but for that unhappy *Conſtitutional Fund of Diſcontent* of Mr. *Chamberlayn's* Party. *From which, good Lord, deliver us.*

* *This admits of a double Senſe.*

FINIS.

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